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ceeded, and will continue in the future, so in  
honors of the last five years.  
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well as Gents' Fur  
artment, is complete  
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**KAUFMANN**  
& BACHRAU  
Many articles of  
MEN'S AND BOYS'  
**Clothing**

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March 25--(4w)mo

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THE CHINESE QUESTION.

Marvellous as have been the discoveries and inventions in the way of telephones, it seems probable that we are yet but in the infancy of their utility. The result of late experiments has been the establishment of telephonic communication between Boston and New York, by which conversation has been carried on over a distance of 240 miles—that is, to and from Boston—and not only has the conversation been conducted intelligently and easily, but with a distinctness that has hitherto not been obtained through telephones. This improvement has been reached, not through any particular change in the instruments, but by a chemical manipulation of the carbon and the use of a current four times as strong as the ordinary one. Mr. Chinook, the electrician of the Metropolitan Telephone company of New York, thus states the operation of the machine under the new discovery. He says: "Two weeks ago I went to Boston to consult with the Bell Telephone company. The chief electrician of the company, Mr. Jacques, said that he had something to show that was astonishing. Some twenty feet away from where I was an ordinary telephone, exactly like those in use all over this city. Mr. Jacques came, and as he closed the door a voice as loud and distinct as I am talking to you now, said: 'Good morning, Mr. Chinook. How do you like Boston?' I looked around in amazement, and said to Mr. Jacques: 'Have you a speaking-tube here?' 'No,' he replied, 'that is the telephone.' I thought at first that it was some practical joke, but after a few moments' investigation I became convinced that a great advance had been made in science. This same gentleman says that the present hand phones can be made to give forth sounds as loud, and distinct as the human voice itself, and that hereafter the call bell will be unnecessary, as the voice can be heard as far as the bell. Thus, standing in Boston, he heard a voice from the telephone call Miss Taylor, a lady sitting in an adjoining room, at least forty feet away, and the lady heard the call and came from the other room to answer it. He further explains the possibilities of the future of telephones: "When the voice comes from a distance, as from Boston to New York, it is necessary to speak quite loudly, but not to shout, for the voice to be heard distinctly in all parts of the room in this city, but by putting the hand phone to the ear a whisper can be heard from Boston to New York. By using what is known as a metallic circuit—two wires instead of one—conversations have been carried on with ease over 480 miles of country. I see no reason why conversation cannot be carried on between New York and San Francisco, and have no hesitation in saying that within a year conversation between here and Chicago will be a matter of hourly occurrence. No change whatever will be necessary in the present apparatus, except in substituting four cells for one and in differently prepared carbon. The imagination is free to count up what will be the result when a man in Chicago can go to his telephone and call up by a simple 'hello' any person he wishes in St. Louis, New York, Washington, Boston, or New Orleans, and speak to him freely, and as distinctly, and with no greater voice, than if he were present in the same room. Electricity has made marvelous strides since Morse, less than forty years ago, strung his first wires and opened his first line of telegraph, a distance of forty miles. The telephone has already surpassed that, and it is impossible to place any limitation upon its possible capacity. The promise is now that in a very brief time conversation between cities and towns and States and sections of the country will be as common and as universal as it is now between the different parts of this city, and that the telephone of the future will be so far improved and enlarged and adapted to common use that conversation between people will know no interference by the mere accident of distance."—Chicago Tribune.

In the case of Sergeant Mason the latest rumor is to the effect that Secretary Lincoln has informally recommended the mitigation of the sentence to four or five months imprisonment in the guard house, and to forfeit all pay and allowances, and to be dishonorably dismissed from the service. Nothing will be done in the case by the president until the decision of the Supreme Court on the motions to grant a writ of habeas corpus and certiorari is rendered. Gen. Arthur has taken considerable interest in the case, and it is believed he has a disposition to mitigate Mason's sentence considerably, even if he does not pardon him outright.

HON. THOMAS ALLEN, member of Congress from St. Louis, died in Washington on Saturday, after a long and painful illness, in the 60th year of his age. He was a native of Pittsfield, Mass., and had resided in St. Louis since 1842, where he amassed a fortune of several millions, which he dispensed with a liberal hand in donations to educational institutions. He was at one time owner of the Iron Mountain railroad.

The wily scoundrel, Fitzgerald, who bunked the venerable Charles Francis Adams out of \$20,000 at Boston a few days ago, has been arrested and is now in jail. The money has been recovered. Mr. Adams, being very old, and his mental faculties having become impaired to a very considerable extent, fell an easy prey to the schemes of the shrewd rascal and his associates.

SENATOR TELLER, the new secretary of the Interior, will not assume the duties of his office before Wednesday next. Secretary Kirkwood will leave Washington for his home in Iowa immediately after the induction of the new secretary into office, and it is his intention to make a tour through the southwest the coming summer for the benefit of his health.

What is our neighbor of the Review planning himself for now? It has not been generally understood, however, that he had any pronounced sympathy with the prohibitionists, but frequent paragraphs in his columns of late raise the inquiry whether he is not preparing to take a dive in that direction. Much stranger things have happened.

The Central Bank of Indianapolis, suspended on Saturday, the teller, Arthur Mueller, having shipped to Canada and thence to Germany, after stealing some \$35,000 from the concern. He is said to have made \$100,000 in the banks, using the money to gamble in options on the Chicago Board of Trade.

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Legislators Interviewed, and Their Several Opinions.

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Senator Campbell—Have not read the message; know nothing about the Chinese question; don't know a Chinaman from a Japanese.

Representative Bundy—Give me a satisfactory senatorial district and I don't care whether the Chinese eat rats or cabbage.

Senator Tom. Merritt—D—m the Chinese; it's as much as I can do to keep track of Billy Smith and his railway board.

Senator Tom. Needles—I agree with my distinguished colleague, Senator Merritt. Give me a district to beat Jack Sparks, and then fetch on your Chinese.

Representative Wright of Boone—Get up a combination of Chinese to out Thomas as speaker, and I'm for Henry Ward Beecher or any other fellow.

Representative Sexton—The veto makes me senator this fall.

Representative Collins, of Cook—Paul says I ought to be discreet if I want to get in the senate, and not have too many opinions.

Senator Calton—Never give a Chinaman a railroad pass and he will soon leave the country.

Joe Mann—Doc Barton was beat for supervisor and my heart is broke.

Representative Chandler—Two pairs or a little tight, is better than a Chinaman any day.

Senator Mayfield—The mayor of Lincoln is in favor of equal and exact justice to all men, even including Chinese and the members of the temperance league.

Starkey Powell—The Chinese bill? What's that? I'm for giving every fellow the same chance I had when a boy—hoe your own row or take to the woods.

Representative Stratton—If I thought Slade understood pigeon English I would sustain the veto, but Phoebe says Slade doesn't understand pigeon or any other English.

Representative Tom Mitchell—Well, I don't know. Have you seen John Hamilton?

Representative Herrington—The Chinese will not drink butter milk, and are not in the interest of Kane county.

Senator Evans—Col. Wilson, of Chicago, is against the heathen Chinese, and so am I.

Representative Durfee—The Chinese will not do; they won't insure.

Representative Tice—When I was clerk of the committee on contingent expenses, I always set my face against the Chinese, and I am again him yet.

Representative Carter, of Adams—Well, how is Youngblood? If he favors the veto, I don't.

Representative Vanghey—If we expect to secure the aid of the general government in the construction of the Hennepin canal, it will be necessary to support the views of the president and vice versa.

Representative Baldwin—Up in Bureau we are not troubled with such questions. If there has been a Chinese bill and a veto, we have not heard of it. Call next summer and I will give you my views.

Representative Liniger—Heap cheap washes washes; good Chinaman not go by d—m sight, you bet.

Representative Holden—I never heard of a Chinaman turning "fire-long." I would be for him had he not invented punk.

Representative Chaffee—If we undertake to revise the criminal code, it will be necessary to introduce a Chinese clause, as the case may be. I am in favor of everything the president don't favor, and am against everything he proposes.

Senator Knyrkendall—When I was in congress in 1892 I often had the subject of Chinese immigration under consideration, and arrived at the conclusion that when we looked on both sides of the question and consider it in all its bearings, that there is more on one side than on the other. I'm no Chinaman, and don't know anything about them.

Senator Clark—I sustain the president. Such adepts in starching shirt-collars should never be lost to American civilization. Give me Cumberland county, and I will be happy.

Senator Archer—In Pike county we have no Chinamen, but if the veto is in any manner to affect the Say Carter, I am against it. There are several grave constitutional questions I have not time to consider.

Representative Rogers—I have not heard from the farmers of my district yet.

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Senator White—I'm alderman of the 10th—damn the Chinamen and Jimmy Carroll.

Representative Harris, of Cook—Don't know a Chinaman from a nigger; I haven't been in Springfield before during this session. I'm a candidate for senator to succeed George White. If the Chinese can vote, and I can buy 'em, I'm for them.

Father Kelly—The Chinese are poor, like my people; their taxes ought to be remitted. I understand Joe Medill is against the veto. I'm against Joe and for the veto. I'm against Joe Medill's method of spelling, anyhow.

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Representative Buck—When I see Old Fick I'll let you know. But my private opinion is that the Kankakee asylum doesn't need any washee washee.

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GUITEAU.

How He Acts and Talks of Late.

An Extensive Land Swindle.

PATSY DEVINE TO BE HUNG.

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"Is his physical health good?" "Yes, but he has suffered from sleeplessness and want of appetite until within the past week. He has not gained in weight, as has been reported, but has actually lost five pounds since the trial. At one time he weighed 141 pounds during his confinement, but he now is about ten pounds lighter."

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PATSY DEVINE TO BE HUNG.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—Charles H. Reed has decided to argue the case for Guiteau before the court in general term. It will be called the fourth Monday of the present month, but he will ask a postponement of two weeks for preparation. Warden Crocker was seen by a correspondent to-day and asked how Guiteau departed himself lately. General Crocker replied:

"He has been very apprehensive lately, and prior to the last week we had to take extra precautions to keep him from breaking down under nervous excitement." He realizes his position as much as any criminal under sentence would, and I don't think he expects much from the court. He says sometimes that he may have to go, as he calls it, but still he professes to think that the president may in the end commute his sentence."







